

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the Claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of providing fluid loss control from a first location to a second location comprising the steps of:

providing a treatment fluid comprising ceramic particulate bridging agents, a partially depolymerized starch derivative ~~modified starch composition~~, and a base fluid;

introducing the treatment fluid to the first location; and

allowing the treatment fluid to form a filter cake to prevent fluid loss from the first location to the second location.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first location and the second location are located within a subterranean formation.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the treatment fluid is a component of a drilling fluid, a drill-in fluid, or a fluid loss control pill.

4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the treatment fluid further comprises an additive wherein the additive is a viscosifier, a salt, a surfactant, a clay control additive, a lubricant, ~~or a biocide, or a mixture thereof~~.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise a magnesium compound.

6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents ~~comprise~~ are newberyite or struvite ~~Newberyite or Struvite~~.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents are included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 60% based on the weight of the base fluid.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 0.1 microns to about 200 millimeters.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 1 micron to about 1 millimeter.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents have a particle size distribution ranging from about 5 microns micron to about 8 millimeters.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents are included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 60% by weight of the base fluid.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise an additive chosen from the group consisting of a breaker, a scale inhibitor, a weighting agent, or a paraffin inhibitor.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the modified starch composition is included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of the base fluid.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the treatment fluid comprises a viscosifier that comprises a polysaccharide.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16 wherein the viscosifier is included in the treatment fluid in an amount ranging from about 0% to about 1.0% by weight of the base fluid.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first location is an opening in a pore throat, a perforated liner, a gravel pack screen, a tubing, or a casing located in a subterranean formation and the second location is located in a strata in the subterranean formation.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of introducing a clean-up solution comprising water and a solubilizing agent to dissolve the filter cake.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent comprises an ammonium salt having the following general formula: $R_nNH_{4-n}X$, wherein R is an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, n is an integer from 0 to 3, and X is an anionic radical.

21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent is ~~comprises~~ ammonium chloride, ammonium bromide, ammonium nitrate, ammonium citrate, ~~or~~ ammonium acetate, or a mixture thereof.

22. (Original) The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent is included in the clean-up solution in an amount ranging from about 3% to about 25% by weight of the water therein.

23. (Original) The method of claim 19 wherein the solubilizing agent comprises a chelating agent.

24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 23 wherein the chelating agent is ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid, a salt of diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid, diglycolic acid, a salt of diglycolic acid, citric acid, a salt of citric acid, nitroilotriacetic acid, a salt of nitroilotriacetic acid, phosphonic acid, a salt of phosphonic acid, aspartic acid, a salt of aspartic acid, or a mixture thereof ~~comprises ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and salts thereof, diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid and salts thereof, diglycolic acid and salts thereof, citric acid and salts thereof, nitroilotriacetic acid and salts thereof, phosphonic acid and salts thereof, or aspartic acid and salts thereof.~~

25. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein the chelating agent is included in the clean-up solution in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 40% by weight of the solution.

26. (Currently Amended) A method of bridging an opening in a wellbore comprising the steps of:

providing a treatment fluid comprising ceramic particulate bridging agents, a partially depolymerized starch derivative ~~modified starch composition~~, and a base fluid;
placing the treatment fluid in the wellbore; and

allowing the treatment fluid to bridge the opening in the wellbore by forming a filter cake substantially adjacent to the opening.

27. (Original) The method of claim 26 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise a magnesium compound.

28. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 26 wherein the ceramic particulate bridging agents ~~comprise is~~ are newberyite or struvite ~~Newberyite or Struvite~~.

29. (Original) The method of claim 26 wherein at least a portion of the ceramic particulate bridging agents comprise an additive chosen from the group consisting of a breaker, a scale inhibitor, a weighting agent, or a paraffin inhibitor.

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Original) The method of claim 26 wherein the opening is an opening in a pore throat, a perforated liner, a gravel pack screen, a tubing, or a casing located in a subterranean formation.

32. (Original) The method of claim 26 further comprising the step of introducing a clean-up solution comprising water and a solubilizing agent to the wellbore to dissolve the filter cake.

33. (Cancelled)

34. (Cancelled)

35. (Cancelled)

36. (Cancelled)

37. (Cancelled)

38. (Cancelled)

39. (Cancelled)

- 40. (Cancelled)
- 41. (Cancelled)
- 42. (Cancelled)
- 43. (Cancelled)
- 44. (Cancelled)
- 45. (Cancelled)
- 46. (Cancelled)